

## NO. 13

rested as a nuisance; and has a right to commit me for a non-suit."



# THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN.  
CARPENTER & LOGAN.  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

## The 11th May Convention.

We notice from the Standard, that at a Convention of the Republicans of Wake county, held on the 16th inst., in Raleigh, there were one hundred and forty-five delegates appointed to the 11th May Convention from that county.

We also notice, that His Excellency W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, was in said meeting, and took an active part in the debates and proceedings. We think comment is unnecessary, as the facts are explanatory of themselves.

Our opposition to the 11th May Convention is already well known; we have warned all honest Republicans to have no affiliation with it, and we deem it unnecessary to say more at present. If the Convention should be conducted by the right kind of men, and in the right spirit, good might result from it, but if it is to be ruled by such men as Gov. Holden, Blood-Hound Bill Smith, and Windy Billy Henderson, it will result in the signal defeat of the Republican party next August, and will be the political death of every man connected with it.

The following act has been passed by the South Carolina Legislature, prohibiting the peddling of Ardent Spirits in that State; it would be well for those persons in this section, who have been in the habit of hauling liquors to South Carolina, to read this law carefully, before trying their hand again. They might save cost and trouble.

## AN ACT

Prohibiting the Peddling of Ardent Spirits throughout the State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to peddle ardent spirits in any county in this State.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons, violating this act, on proof to conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to pay a fine not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and everybody so convicted shall forfeit all such spirits, the same to vest in the county; and if the fine be paid, or the spirits forfeited, one-half thereof shall be paid to the informer.

Approved March 1, 1870.

## AN ACT

For the Protection of Mechanics and other Laborers, Materials, &c., in the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That every building built, rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lots on which said building may be situated, and every lot, farm or vessel or any kind of property not herein enumerated shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same, or material furnished.

SEC. 2. The lien for work on crops or farms or materials given by this act shall be preferred to every other lien or incumbrance which attached upon the property subsequent to the time at which the work was commenced or the materials were furnished.

SEC. 3. Any Mechanic or Artisan who shall make, alter or repair any article of personal property at the request of his owner or legal possessor of such property, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered or repaired for his just and reasonable charge for his work done and material furnished and may hold and retain possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid, and if not paid for within the space of thirty days, provided it does not exceed ninety days after the work shall have been done, such Mechanic or Artisan may proceed to sell the property so made, altered or repaired at public auction, by giving two weeks public notice of such sale by advertising in some newspaper in the county in which the work may have been done, or if there be no such newspaper, then by posting up notices of such sale in three of the most

public places in the county, town or city in which the work may have been done, and the proceeds of the said sale shall be applied first to the discharge of the said lien and the expenses and costs of keeping and selling such property, and the remainder, if any, shall be paid over to the owner thereof.

SEC. 4. All claims under two hundred dollars may be filed in the office of the nearest Magistrate. If over two hundred dollars, in the office of the Superior Court Clerk in any county where the labor has been performed, or the material furnished, but all claims filed shall be in detail, specifying all materials furnished or labor performed, and at what date it was performed or material furnished in case of contract or otherwise. If the parties interested make a special contract for such labor performed, or if such materials and labor are specified in writing, in such cases it shall be decided agreeable to the terms of the contract, provided the terms of such contract do not affect the lien for such labor performed or material furnished.

SEC. 5. In case of any disagreement between the parties interested in any such contract, it may be brought before the nearest Magistrate for arbitration or otherwise, as the Magistrate may decide, provided the amount claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars. If over that amount, all claims must be filed with the clerk of the Superior Court and entered on the calendar, so as to be brought before the Court at the first term after the filing of any claims. The Judge of the Superior Court may appoint referees to ascertain the proper value of any labor performed on any building or farm, on any materials furnished or specified in the application at the time of plaintiff or defendant filing his petition.

SEC. 6. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the rights of any person to whom any debt may be due for any work done which priority of claims filed, with the proper officers.

SEC. 7. Costs are allowed to either party upon the rules established by law in actions arising or contracts made under the Code of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 8. The defendant in any suit to enforce the lien shall be entitled to any set off or claims arising between the contractors during the performance of the contract.

SEC. 9. That all laws or parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1870.

[Signed.] W. A. MOORE, Speaker of House.

[Signed.] T. R. CALDWELL, President of Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office Secretary of State, Raleigh, March 30th, 1870.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State.

The following opinion has been given by the State Treasurer, in respect to the sections of the Revenue Law providing for license &c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, April 15th, 1870.

John R. Kelly, Esq., Sheriff Cumberland County, Fayetteville, N. C.,

DEAR SIR:—You are aware that the Revenue bill is reported from the Finance Committee, amended in each house in various particulars, and when it finally became an act, especially when passed in haste at the close of a session, it contains many provisions often obscure and sometimes contradictory.

This will explain the reason of the difficulties mentioned in your letter of the 9th inst.

You ask me to construe sections 13, 29, 30, 36 and 38 of schedule B, of the Revenue Act. I think the following the most reasonable interpretation of these various provisions:

1st. Under the act of 1869, merchants, &c., by section 15, schedule B, were bound to pay on future estimated purchases. If actual purchases exceeded those estimated additional tax on the excess must be paid. Under the act of 1870, merchants, &c., by section 13, schedule B, pay on past purchases to be given in every three months.

By the proviso of section 8, schedule C, you will notice that the new law does not apply to the purchases for the three months before April 1870. They are governed by the old law.

On the 1st of July next you

will require purchases made from April 1st to July 1st to be listed and the tax to be paid on, which you will collect the tax mentioned in section 12. 2nd. Right here is the "Home place" in the law. It seems to be in words required in sec. 29 that you shall grant a license to carry on business to April 1st, 1871, in all cases. By the preamble of schedule B, the taxes imposed are for the privilege of carrying on business, i. e. parties are to get license only by paying the taxes required. It is not meant that the payment of one tax shall entitle the party to a license to carry on the business until April 1st 1871. If so a circus on paying \$40 could get a license for a year. The words of sec. 29 cannot be literally carried out. We must construe the whole schedule together so as to get at the intention of the General Assembly.

As is said before, the intent of the General Assembly is that no license shall be granted until the taxes shall be paid. It will be noticed that section 30 only gives the form of the license in substance—meaning of course that the form is to be altered according to the circumstances of the case. In the majority of cases the tax is paid up to April 1st, 1870—hence the majority of licenses will be as stated in section 30.

But the form must be altered to suit the requirements of sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., also of section 13, of section 21—perhaps others.

The form of a license in case of a circus would be "Received of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, &c., for his license to exhibit a circus one day or part of a day."

The form of a license to merchants, &c., should be, "Received of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, &c., being taxes, &c., for the quarter ending July 1st, 1870, (or Oct. 1st, &c., as the case may be) for his license to practice the trade of merchandizing until 1st day of October, 1870," (or January 1st, 1871, as the case may be.)

In my opinion those included in the provisions of section 13, on the 1st of July, on listing and paying taxes on purchases from April 1st, 1870, will be entitled to license to trade until October 1st, and so on every three months. This construction is reasonable and according to the spirit and intent of the law. I think that the requirement that the tax shall be collected every three months implies that the license must be renewed every three months.

The same reasoning applies to every license in section 20. Under section 21 the license must be altered to read "until day of \_\_\_\_\_, listing up the blank with the date named in the order given by the County Commissioners to the applicant for privilege to retail."

3d. Section 38 is of no effect. I think. It means nothing inasmuch as no bond is required in section 13.

No doubt the revenue bill while pending in the Assembly required a bond. Probably this provision was struck out by amendment, and inadvertently it was omitted likewise to strike out sec. 38.

Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I am Truly Yours, D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

The Bankrupt Act.

As the operations of this most useful law are being more clearly defined and understood, the people are becoming more and more satisfied with its provisions.

A misapprehension as to the effect of what is called the "fifty per cent," clause has, we think, a good deal detracted from the usefulness of this law. It is supposed that no petitioner is entitled to discharge unless his assets pay fifty per cent of the claims against his estate. This is an error, it is true that the act, as originally passed, had such a clause, the operation of which was postponed one year. Before the expiration of that year Congress passed an amendatory act which repealed that clause and provided in place thereof, that no petitioner should be entitled to his discharge whose petition should be filed after the 1st day of January 1869, unless his assets should equal fifty per cent of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor and who shall have proved their claims, be filed at or before the time of the hearing of the application for a discharge. There are no provisions for ascertaining the value of the assets; prima facie they amount to the sum at which they are set down in the bankrupt schedule, and in the absence of proof to the contrary it would obviously be the duty of the Register to certify "Conformity" in case such sum were equal to one-half of the amount of the claims proved before him upon which the bankrupt is liable as principal.

In a large majority of cases no claims at all are proved; and in such a case the District Court for New Jersey held that, although

no assets were reported in the schedule, yet, as no debts were proved, the petitioner was entitled to his discharge.

But, upon the other branch of the case the bankrupt has only to get a majority in number and amount of such of his creditors as have proved their claims, and to whom he is liable as principal debtor, to sign a simple consent to his discharge. The small proportion of the creditors who are accustomed to prove their claims renders this in many cases no task at all.

It is said that in proceedings under the Massachusetts Insolvent Act, which contains a similar provision, though more complicated and difficult, not a single case has occurred in which the petitioner failed to get his discharge.

The position alluded to as taken by the United States District Court for New Jersey is considered sound, and covers the case of many in the State, who can now file their petitions in bankruptcy with the reasonable expectation that in due time they will obtain discharges from their debts.

Persons liable for security debts to any amount, whatever, whose assets equal fifty per centum of the claims upon which they are liable as principal, can obtain discharges in bankruptcy though all their creditors should prove their claims.—N. Y. Tribune.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Rutherfordton Star.

WIMMINS RITES.

MISTY ERRORS.

I seen in yore paper uv last week, somthin about wimmins rites, an i thot i wud rite yu a fu line givin yu my opinyun on the subject. Now sur i am a posed too enny sich, an i tel yu why, an i dont want yu too ennyur in yore paper, fur yu No how wimmis is enny how, an if yu ennyur them, thur will be no doin nuthin with the ceters. Now wudent wimmis luck purty, gwine too the leckshun, toaten thur babees in thur arms to vote, an gwine roon leckshunering, fur i tel yu thur wud want awl the of fises, an no mistake uv that, w sur it woud be redickles, an besides that sur, if the was awl like Sal, thats my wife, we pore meir wud see hard times if the cood vote. Sals been crasy about votin ever sense shee seed that pease in yore paper, an ses when wimmis gits to votin, she is gwine too make me sta at home on leckshun da, an mine the leckshun, an cook, an milk the kow, an feed the chickens, an i no she wil du it, fur she is wun uv em i tel yu, so mistur, editors i am a posed too enny sich. jist fur instense, i wil tel yu hou Sal du nou, an if she had enny mero rites she wud du wese i now. w sur she wares the britches nou, an i can scaseley ever git too goo too prechin uv a sundy, case she has too hove my sundy britches, an if i sa enny thing too hur she juse ups with the pokin stick, an goste to fralin uv me, i tel yu sur it wont ny doo, my hede rite seer nou, but i mus stop, an before i stop too i mus ax yu not too let Sal no that i rite this, fur if she fines it out i am as good fur a fralin as a be is fur hunny. so mistur Editors if yu hav enny feelin fur us pore men i wud ax yu not too go fur enny sich, an i wil stan up too yu, like a sk kitten too a hot briik. your Frenid, STEVEN.

The Largest City.

It is commonly believed that London is the largest city in the world, but the belief is erroneous. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is without exception the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,000,000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 human souls. Many of the streets are nineteen Japanese in length, twenty-two English miles. The Commerce of Jeddo fur exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with sails from the Southern portion of the empire where they are laden with rice, tea, seacoal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which can find ready markets in the North, and then return freighted with corn, salt, isinglass and other productions which have a market in the South.

Why is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply upon the face of it.

## Useful Information.

Quotation of Coin.

When gold is quoted at \$1.10, a paper dollar is worth 91 cents nearly.

When gold is quoted at \$1.15, a paper dollar is worth 87 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.20, a paper dollar is worth 83.14 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.25, a paper dollar is worth 80 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.35, a paper dollar is worth 74 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.45, a paper dollar is worth 69 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.50, a paper dollar is worth 66.23 cents.

How to lay off a square acre.

Measure 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre, within an inch.

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Just received, a new lot of Ladies' and Gent's Shoes, of all grades. Also a large lot of Copper Tipped Shoes for children, at living prices, call and see for yourselves. H. C. DAVIS & BRO.

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A GOOD supply of Hardware and Cutlery, consisting of Carpenters tools, of all descriptions, knives and forks, scissors, &c. For sale cheap by H. C. DAVIS & BRO.

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Warranted in every respect. By changing the large Mold, you have a Furrow Plow. What every planter needs. The very thing for laying out Corn, and Cotton rows. By removing one Wing, you have a Molder, which no Farmer can do without. Price of Plow to make all three implements, \$50.00. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free to all. 2-4. PALMER & FURPIN, RICHMOND, VA.

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Incise the amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order, for one of all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 259 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted. Feb. 1870. 6-1m.

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E. M. HOLT & CO.

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OUR MILLS WILL CONSUME 1500 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER DAY,

which we intend to buy in the Charlotte market. Don't sell your wheat before seeing us.

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1870.

Wittkowsky & Rintles.

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Attention. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business—during 1869 (the tax returns will show \$27,000.00 ahead of any house in the City and figures are still as to quantity, and from first-hand—namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from 10 to 25 per cent. over smaller buyers—and it is this advantage that gives us the lead in this market.

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We offer no bad business will be conducted, in the future, as in the past, viz: Honorable Competition against Imposition.

Dry Goods Department. Will be complete, and selected with the greatest care, as to style, quality and price.

Clothing Department. We make a specialty and invite the most fastidious to call and examine.

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Hats. Will be purchased at the BROOKLYN AUCTIONS and of NEWARK MANUFACTURERS.

Hardware. Especially Table and Pocket Cutlery, we buy for Gold, from the Importers.

Groceries—there comes the rub. That line of goods we buy quantities according to the demand in this City, therefore, to the contrary, notwithstanding and at as low figures as a dollar, consisting of 100 cases, can be had. In short, come and look at our stock, ascertain our prices, and judge for yourselves.

Military Department. Is complete as usual, and is presided over by Miss BESSY WILLIAMS, who is widely known for her superior taste in that line.

Wittkowsky & Rintles. Charlotte, N. C.

No. 6-11. Vindictor please copy.

J. G. HARRIS. R. H. PHARR.

HARRIS & PHARR. AT OLD CHINA HALL.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, WILLOW and PLANT-WARE.

We are in receipt of the largest, and most select stock ever brought to this market, which we offer, wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. We will pay special attention to the







## As we make it.

BY C. S. HARRIS.

"The world is even as we make it. And life, dear child, is what we make it. Thus spoke a grand old man with a white beard, and a smile that was like a sunset in the sky. For his life had been a grand old man's life."

Years after, when no more a child, he found in the old man's words a wisdom that was like a sunset in the sky. For his life had been a grand old man's life."

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Boston for some younger person to be with you. I shall die to-night. You are exhausted and must be relieved. Who shall it be? Dr. Jeffries suggested Dr. J. Mason Warren. Mr. Webster answered instantly, "Let him be sent for." Dr. Jeffries then left the room to write a note to Dr. Warren, and, on returning, he found that Mr. Webster had given complete directions how the note should be sent, who should be the messenger, what horse should be used, what road taken, and where a fresh horse could be procured, and how the messenger was to do his errand on reaching the city. He seemed to go on as a person who was making preparations for an event that was to happen to some one else; so complete was his control over himself and his sufficiency for the needs of the occasion, that no one about him felt it to be necessary in such matters to do anything but follow and execute his directions.—*Life of Webster by G. T. Curtis.*

## Peter and his Gal.

I hit my cheer close to her, shot my eyes, and tremulously said, "Sal, you're the very gal I've been hankerin' arter for a long time."

I love you all over—from the foot of your sole to the head of your crown, and I don't keep you knows it; and if you say so, we'll be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. E pluribus unum, gloria mundi morning, sez temper tyrannus, non compus mentis, world without end," sez I; and I felt as though I had thrown like an alligator, I felt so relieved. With that she focht a scream, and after a while she sez, "Peter?" "What's that, Sally?" sez I. "Yes," says she, a timid of her face. You may depend upon it I felt awful good. "Glory! glory!" sez I. "I must holler, Sal, or I'll bust open. Hooley, hooley! I can jump over a fence, could, would or order do." With that, I sorter slobbered myself down by her, and she clinched the bargain with a kiss. Talk about yer sugar, talk about yer melasses—talk about nite blooming serious—they warnt no war; you couldn't have got no to come high 'em, they would have tested your arter that. O broom-straws with sorghum lassies on 'em! of Sal's daddy hadn't bowed out, "It's time for all honest folks to be in bed." I do believe I'd staid all nite. You'd order see me when I got hum. I pulled dad outter bed and hugged him; pulled mam outter bed and hugged her; I pulled the nigger servant outter bed and I hugged her. "Dad," says I, "I'm going to get married." "Married?" bawled dad. "Married," squalled mam. "Yes; get married," sez I, "married all over; joined in wedlock; hooked on for worse or better, for life and for death, to Sal; I am that everything. Peter Sporn, Esq." With that I up and told them from Alpher to Ome-gar. They were mighty pleased and mighty willin', and we (X, B, I mean Sal and I) was spliced.

## A Girl who was Determined to get Married.

Several days ago, says the St. Louis Times, a man giving his name as John Mitchell, called upon Justice Jecko and requested his immediate attendance in his official capacity at the Olive Street Hotel. The good looking Justice started off in haste, and after a hurried glance at his toilet arrived at the hotel and was introduced to the bride. The candidate for matrimonial honors he found was a mere child, not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age. Her name she said was Marie F. Casey, her residence Clinton county Illinois. She had eloped with Mitchell with the deliberate intention of marriage, which she desired performed as speedily as possible. The usual urbane Justice refused to act the parson, in such an evidently immature case and retired. Mitchell, however, was not to be thwarted in his plans, and called upon Justice Lawrence to do up the little job. Meanwhile, the girl very shrewdly came to her lover's relief by darkening the room, and upon the arrival of the Squire, placed herself upon a stool, so that she looked fully as tall and a great deal prettier than the nervous bridegroom. The unsophisticated J. was fairly caught in love's trap and speedily launched the pair into the turbid and squally sea of matrimony.

## How Mr. Webster Recognized and Prepared for Death.

Mr. Webster, however, had been watching his own case with singular dower of attention, and had been measuring what remained to him of his vital force. He had concluded this to be his last day; and, as there was present no other ear but that of his faithful physician to be pained by the expression of his thoughts, he said with an even voice and perfect calmness: "Doctor, you have carried me through the night; I think you will get me through to-day. I shall die to-night." Dr. Jeffries moved, said after a pause, "You are right, sir." Mr. Webster then went on, "I wish you, therefore, to send an express to

## Men for the Times.

The exercise of their sovereignty is one to be enjoyed by the people. The time to choose their public servants is near at hand. Every step in this duty or right should be well considered. All passion and prejudice should be laid aside. No more serious work claims their attention. None involves more responsibility to God and those who shall succeed to our inheritance. There is great reason to fear that undue influences will be allowed to partisans—that other ends than those of the welfare of the people—and the interests of law, order and peace will prevail. The mere fact of party zeal does not fit a man for any office. It is not usually correct that those who push or have themselves pushed forward as aspirant for office, are desirable men for place. It is not those violent, abusive and partisan men who are the safest to trust. Our experience has enabled us to see something of this. Those men who, in a wholesale way, deny all truth and honesty to others, usually have none themselves. Our State, for its restoration to quiet, needs to have in power—1st men who sincerely adhere to and support the government of the United States. We mean its integrity, authority and welfare. 2nd, men who put the interest of the State before party and party success. 3d, men whom the people have seen tried—know them to be honest and incorruptible. 5th, men who are capable of discharging the duties of the offices they shall fill. It is wrong to place incompetent men in office and then blame them for failure. 6th, it is folly to put men in office who are bad men in private life. Let the people look to this that they support men that they know they can trust.—*Ex.*

## Business Maxims.

Nothing is cheap to one who does not want it. He had better keep his money rather than buy what he does not want.

Be cautious in contracting debts, and careful in the extension of credits; and then, for both reasons, your business will be like y to prosper.

Earn your money before you spend it; and then you will know what it is worth, and spend it more wisely.

Be content with a legitimate business, and let speculation alone; and in the end you will be a richer man.

Do not be frequently changing from one form of business to another, since you will lose much time in making these changes. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Never get another to do for you what you can just as well do for yourself. Money thus paid out is thrown away.

Never give to the public time that you cannot afford to spend from your business. Your business has the first claim to all the time necessary for doing it well.

Always be on time in everything, and then you will never be behind time.

Do your business honestly, and then you will have a good character among men.

Work rapidly and work systematically, and you will double the value of time to yourself.

Mind your own business, and the public will commend you for so doing.

## The Quakeress' Ruse.

A Sheriff was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, said he was, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him.

The officer waited patiently some time, when the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend," said she, "I promised that he would see thee. He hath seen thee. He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thee, and hath departed from the house by another path."

## Town Ordinances.

The Commissioners of the Town of Bath have do ordain, that all persons living within the limits of said town, liable by law to work on the public roads, shall be required to work on the streets and roads in said town six days in each year, or for such part thereof as the Mayor may direct, for each day that they may fail to work, they shall be liable to pay a fine of one dollar for each day, and the same shall be collected by the Mayor, or his agent, and the same shall be paid to the Treasurer of said town, and the same shall be used for the improvement of the streets and roads in said town.

That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riot, or unlawful assembly, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct or make use of unbecoming language or shall curse, swear, or use bad language to the annoyance of the citizens of said town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor, but not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

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## Notice.—On Monday of

March Superior Court, it being the 28th day of March, 1870, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, the Valuable Property known as the Litter Mine, situate on 2nd Broad River, about nine miles North from Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, N. C. This property consists of about One Thousand Acres of Land, on which there is also a Mill, good Timber, and Farming land included in the tract.

Sale by order of the Superior Court on the petition of M. J. Hayden and others.

Terms, six months credit, the purchaser to give bond bearing interest from date, with security. Title withheld till sale is confirmed by the Court and payment made.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

**CARPENTER & LOGAN, AGENTS.**

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

J. W. HARRIS, M. D., 40-41 MEDICAL EXAMINER.

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**LYNCH & HUFFMAN, STER.**

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Their stock consists in part of:

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TOBACCO, SNuff, CIGARS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMES, AND FANCY ARTICLES. Spices, Forks, Table Chains, and many other articles. We will sell as cheap as the same article of goods can be bought at any other place. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**NOTICE.**

I hereby give to all persons indebted to J. Miller, Elmer & Co., and to W. H. Miller, before March Court, that the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

J. W. H. MILLER & CO.

## Encourage Home Industry

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OPPOSITE MANSON HOUSE,  
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I am now Manufacturing all grade of candles and want them pure and unadulterated. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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THE BEST MANUFACTURED.

Warranted for Six Years.

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The Waters' Piano ranks with the best manufactured in America.—[The Independent, N. Y.]

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He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction in former rates, and his prices have recently been awarded the first premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest, modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his

**Piano Fortes**

earned him a good reputation long before expositions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed we have one of Mr. Waters'.

**Sweet-toned**

and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first class instrument. Stronger endorsements we could not give.—[Illinois Journal.]

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I HAVE just received from New York and Charleston, a very large and desirable stock of GOODS, consisting of

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A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE GROCERIES embracing, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SODA, SALT, CHEESE, CRACKERS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE in abundance, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

and everything in fact usually kept in a first retail store, all of which will be sold at great reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

My friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock as I feel confident that I can and will sell them

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